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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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A COMPARISON *between the present* AGE *and former* AGES.

THAT the world doth daily decline is an opinion so universally believed that whoever goes about to defend the contrary presently shall be thought to maintain a paradox, but that thing called universality is so slight an evidence of truth that even truth itself is ashamed of it; for what is universality but a quainter word to signify the multitude? Now human authority at the strongest is but weak, but the multitude is the weakest part of human authority; it is the great patron of errour, the most easily abused, and the most hardly disabused. The beginning of errour may be, and generally is, from private persons; but the maintainer and continuer of errour is the multitude. To infer the truth of a religion from the number of its professors is falsely to conclude the fineness of the cloth from the largeness of the measure. How vain and ridiculous then is it in the Papists, who think this argument of universality so invincible a proof of the truth of their religion? If multitude be an argument that men are in the right, in vain then hath the scripture said "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil." For if this argument signify any thing, the greater number can never be in the wrong. Indeed, could wishing do any good, I could wish well to this sort of proof; *sed nunquam ita bene erit rebus humanis ut plures sint meliores*; "It will never go so well with mankind that the most shall be the best." In short, the best that can be said of argument and reason, drawn from universality and multitude, is this: Such reason may perhaps serve well to excuse an errour, but it can never serve to warrant a truth. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the opinion of the world's constant declining is so firmly radicated in the minds of most men, yet this is no sufficient reason why we should acquiesce in such a belief; nor can any thing be more unphilosophical than an implicit faith in this matter, and therefore we shall now presume to enter upon the subject.

There are two extremes common among men: The one proper to young men, who always value themselves above their predecessors, and, like Rehoboam, think their own little finger stronger than the whole body of their fathers; the other peculiar to old men, who always extol the time past above the present. "To speak impartially, old men (says Dr. Brown) from whom we should expect the greatest example of wisdom, do most exceed in this point of folly; commending the days of their youth, which they scarce remember, at least not well understood, extolling those times which in their younger years they heard their fathers condemn, and condemning those times which the gray heads of their posterity shall commend." And that old men always were of this temper we may understand from Horace, who makes the same complaint of them. Now the reason why old men are so much out of humour with the present times I take to be this: They being for the most part much altered from what they were in their youth, as to their temper and complexion, and being full of sad melancholy thoughts, this makes them think the world is changed; whereas, in truth, the change is in themselves. It fares with them in this case as with those whose mouth is out of taste, or whose eyes are bloodshot, or are troubled with the jaundice; the one imagining all things bitter or sour which they taste, and the other red or yellow which they see.

Terræque urbesque recedunt. VIRG. Æn. 3.

Themselves being lanched out into the deep, the trees and houses seem to go backward; whereas really the motion is in themselves, the houses and trees still standing where they were. Seneca tells us a pleasant story of Harpaste, his wife's fool, who being all of a sudden struck blind would by no means be persuaded of her own blindness, but still cried out how dark the of room has grown. Such for the most part is the case old men, who by reason of the infirmities of their bodies and minds, no longer finding the same gust and pleasure in the delights of the world that they found in their youth, lay the fault upon the world, instead of imputing the same to themselves, as they ought to do; for God creates not souls now with less advantage than formerly: He is as liberal of his favours to us of this generation as ever he was to any before us; and Nature being still as wise and powerful as heretofore, and the likewise as perfect, and their effects as excellent in these days as they have been in any. Let not men therefore deceive themselves, and think that we live in the dregs of time, and what mighty advantages the ancients (as they call them) had over us: For if antiquity is to have the preference, the advantage will then be of our side; for antiquity consists in the old age of the world, not in the youth of it. It is we are the fathers, and of more authority than former ages, because we have the advantage of more time than they had; and truth, we say, is the daughter of time. And besides, our minds are so far from being impaired that they improve more and more in acuteness; and, being of the same nature with those of the ancients, have such an advantage beyond them as a pigmy hath upon the shoulders of a giant, from whence he beholds not only as much, but more than his supporter doth. But since the question now to be handled is rather of fact than of right, the best way of discussing it will be by comparing the past ages with the present, and that in these three respects, of virtue, learning, and long life.

First, then, if we survey the vices of former times, they will certainly appear more barbarous and epidemical than such as now reign in the world. Even to this day do we not esteem it an unparalleled piece of wickedness that no stranger could enter Sodom without being defiled by the lust of the more than brutish citizens? A crime so foul that nothing but fire and brimstone could purge the stench of it from the world. After this, among the Egyptians, was that of the strawless tax. The Grecians, under their wisest lawgivers, approved of theft, if it was committed with art and cunning; and drunkenness was so usual a vice among them that from thence *pergræcari* signifies to be mad with drink. The Romans had two rules of drinking, which they commonly observed; the one was to drink down the evening star, and drink up the morning star. *Ad diurnam stellam matutinam potantes*, saith Plautus. The other commonly practised among them was drinking so many healths as there were letters in their mistress's name, according to that of Martial:

Nævia sex Cyathis, septem Justina bibatur,
Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus.

Nor were their very women free from this excess, nay Seneca assures us that even in drinking they sometimes outdid the men. But to proceed, have we any so vain as Xerxes, that would think to whip the sea into calmness? Or so prodigal as was Alexander, who, according to Plutarch, spent twelve millions of talents upon Hephæstion's funeral? Such a prodigious sum that many question whether at that time the revenue of the whole world would amount to it. Or what Prince in these days is so profusely extravagant as Heliogabalus the Emperour, who was possessed rather with a madness than excess of prodigality? He filled his fishponds with rose water; he supplied his lamps with the precious balsam that distils from the trees in Arabia; he wore upon his shoes pearls and precious stones, engraven by the hands of the most skilful artists; his dining room was strewed with saffron, and his porticoes with the dust of gold; and he was never known to put on any garment a second time, whether it was of the richest silk or woven with gold. Then as for the cruelty of former ages, we shall find it many degrees to transcend any thing that is done in these days. Even amongst the Jews, who by their religion pretended to more preciseness, what more common amongst them than incest, fratricide, parricide, sawing men to death, and the most barbarous sorts of cruelties, oftentimes committed only for the diversion and entertainment of Princes? What action did ever carry in it so much of inhumanity as that of the thirty Athenian tyrants, who caused the daughters of some of the slain citizens to dance in the blood of their own parents, who had newly been murdered by them? Lucius Florus tells us that the German women, in their wars with the Romans, would very commonly take their naked sprawling infants and throw them in the face of those they fought with, thinking that so inhuman a spectacle might daunt the Roman courage. Was there ever since then any thing like the ten persecutions? What but Nero's luxury could compare with Nero's cruelty? And yet Domitian in one particular outwent him, for he took delight in seeing those torments executed which Nero but commanded. What shall I now say of Servius Galba, who when he was in Spain, having assembled pretended, about their common safety, at one stroke cut of 7000 of them, among whom were the very flower of their youth? I might also tell you of Licinius Lucullus, who, contrary to express articles, put to the sword 20,000 of the Caucæi after they had surrendered; and of Octavianus Augustus, who, after the taking of Perusia, at one sacrifice offered up the lives of 300 of the principal citizens at the altar of his uncle Julius; and of Antoninus Caracalla, who being incensed against the citizens of Alexandria on account of some jests they had made of him, entered into the city in a peaceable manner, and summoning before him all the youth, he surrounded them with his soldiers, who upon the signal given fell immediately upon them, and slew every mother's son of them; and afterwards, using the like cruelty upon the rest of the inhabitants, he utterly destroyed that most spacious and populous city of Alexandria. Thus could I easily give many more instances to show the wickedness of former ages, not only in respect of their barbarous cruelties, but of their other vices; but I forbear this, since I very well know that the character of those times cannot be better described than is already by the Apostles in their several epistles. For what a monstrous catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first chapter to the Romans? Sins of so deep a die, and of so horrid a nature; and such an inventory of all sorts of wickedness, that one might very well imagine the Apostle had rather been describing some vision of hell than the seat of the Roman empire. To conclude, then, this point: Let us not imagine that ever any age was, or will be, free from vice and enormities; while human nature continues, there will be frailties. *Vitia erunt donec homines erunt*, saith Tacitus; "Vice hath always had a being in the "world, and will continue as long as men are upon "earth." How unreasonable is it to think that man can be better out of paradise than he was in it? *Nemo sine crimine*; "The best of men have their imper-"fections." We are no angels upon earth, but are always transported with some infirmity or other; and it will be so, while these frail fluxible humours reign within us. This, as I conceive, is that black bean which the Turkish Alcoran speaks of, when they feign that Mahomet being asleep among the mountains of the moon, two angels descended, and ripping open his breast, they took his heart and washed it in snow, and afterwards pulled out a black bean, which was the portion of the devil, and so replaced the heart. All things here below run in a kind of circle; and as in arts and sciences, so likewise in the manners of men, there is a vicissitude and revolution. Virtue and Vice have no settled habitation; every climate hath had its turn. Sometimes one country carries it for virtue and learning, and sometimes another. Athens, which was formerly the only place for learning and civility, is now quite overrun with barbarism and ignorance. Every nation hath its *acme*, or highest pitch of elevation; and when once the spoke of the wheel is uppermost, it soon hurries to the bottom. As a kingdom rises in empire, so it enlarges in virtue and vice; and when it declines, so the declension of these is proportionable. And though as to particular kingdoms one time may be either better or worse than another, yet, take the world in gross, and lump it together, we shall find that human nature is much at the same standard as it was formerly; and as we commonly observe of the sea, that as it gets in one place it loses in another, so every age may make the same observation of the virtues and vices of mankind.

Characteristick of a true generous SPIRIT.

GENEROSITY consists in doing good to our enemies, and this is the subject of an apologue by M. Lichtwehr.

An honest father of a family, full of wealth and years, had a mind to settle, before he died, his succession between his three sons, and divide his wealth among them, the fruit of his labours and industry. After having made three equal divisions, and assigned to each his portion, "I have still, added he, a diamond of great value; and I design it for him of you who shall best deserve it by some noble and generous action, and I allow you a quarter of a year to qualify yourselves to obtain it." The three sons immediately disperse, but come together again at the prescribed time. The

makes this report: "Father, during my ablence a ſtranger found himſelf ſo circumſtanced as to be obliged to intruſt me with his whole fortune; he had no ſecurity from me in writing, and he would not have been able to produce any proof, nor the leaſt token of the depoſit, but I faithfully reſtored it to him. Is there not ſomething laudable in this fidelity?" "Thou haſt done, ſon, anſwered the old Gentleman, what was only thy duty: If thou hadſt been capable of acting otherwiſe, the baſeneſs ſhould have weighed thee down with ſhame to the grave; for probity is a duty. Thy action is an action of juſtice, but not an action of generoſity." The ſecond ſon pleaded his cauſe, in his turn, much in theſe words: "I happened to be, during my journey, on the ſtrand of a lake; a child had unguardedly fallen into it, and would have been drowned had not I ventured in and ſaved his life, in preſence of many inhabitants of the village, bordering on the lake, who can atteſt the truth of the fact." Very well, ſaid the father, interrupting him; there is nothing noble in this action, it is only a point of humanity." The laſt of the three brothers then ſpoke: "Father, ſaid he, I found my mortal enemy, who had wandered out of his road, aſleep, without knowing it, on the brink of an abyſs; the leaſt motion made by him, at the time of waking, muſt have tumbled him headlong into it; his life was in my hands: I took care to awake him with the proper precautions, and dragged him away from that fatal place." "Hah! my dear ſon, cried the good father with tranſports, and tenderly embracing him, thine undoubtedly is the precious jewel, for thou haſt the beſt claim to it."

Singular ACCIDENT, *and inſtance of a* PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE, *related by* Thuanus *in his hiſtory.*

IN the civil wars of France, on account of religious diſputes, when the Catholicks beſieged Rouen, in 1562, Francis Civile, one of the moſt intrepid Gentlemen of the Calviniſt party, received a wound which made him fall ſenſeleſs from the rampart into the town. Some ſoldiers, who ſuppoſed him dead, ſtripped and buried him, with the uſual negligence on thoſe occaſions. A truſty and affectionate perſon he had retained in his ſervice, deſirous of procuring for his maſter a more honourable burial, went with a deſign to find his body. His ſearch being fruitleſs amongſt ſeveral dead bodies which were quite disfigured, he covered them again with earth, but ſo as that the hand of one of them remained uncovered. As he was returning he looked behind him, and perceived that hand; and the apprehenſion he was under that ſuch an object might excite the dogs to unearth the dead body for devouring it, induced him to come back in order to cover it. The moment he was going to exerciſe this pious office, a gleam of light from the moon, juſt coming from under a cloud, made him perceive a diamond ring Civile wore on his finger. Without loſs of time he takes up his maſter, who had ſtill breath in him, and carries him to the hoſpital of the wounded; but the ſurgeons, who had been quite fatigued with labour, and conſidered him as on the point of death, would take no trouble about his wound. The ſervant then found himſelf obliged to tranſport him to his own inn, where he languiſhed four days without any help. At the end of this time two phyſicians had the complaiſance to viſit him; they cleanſed his wound, and by their care put him in a way to live. The town having been taken by aſſault, the conquerors were ſo barbarous as to throw him out of the window. He fortunately fell on a heap of dung, where, abandoned by every one, he ſtill paſſed three days. Ducroiſet, his relation, had him carried off privately in the night, and ſent into a houſe in the country, where his wound was dreſſed at leiſure. There, after ſo many kinds of deaths, he recovered ſo perfect a health that he ſurvived 40 years all thoſe accidents. That particular Providence which had ſaved this man from ſo many perils had alſo preſided over his birth: His mother, dying with child during the abſence of her huſband, had been buried, without any one thinking to extract the child by the Ceſarian operation. The day after ſhe was interred the huſband arrives, and learns, with ſurpriſe, the death of his wife, and the little attention that was had for the fruit of her womb. He requires her grave to be dug up; and, having had her opened, Civile was extracted ſtill living.

Admirable inſtance of the ſagacity of a DOG, *and affection for his* MASTER.

IN the reign of Charles V. King of France, a Gentleman, by the name of Aubri de Montdidier, paſſing alone in the foreſt of Bondi, was aſſaſſinated, and buried at the root of a tree. His dog remained ſeveral days on his grave, and did not quit it until preſſed by hunger. He came to Paris, to the houſe of an intimate friend of the unfortunate Aubri, and by his mournful howlings ſeemed to inform them of the loſs they had ſuſtained. After having eaten, he renews his cries, goes to the door, turns his head to ſee if any one follows him, returns to this friend of his maſter, and pulls him by the coat, as it were to deſire him to come along with him. The ſingularity of all the dog's motions, his coming without his maſter whom he never perhaps that diſtribution of juſtice and events which ſeldom permits crimes to remain long concealed, all theſe particulars were inducements for following the dog. As ſoon as the dog came to the foot of the tree he redoubled his howlings, ſcratching up the earth, as a ſign for ſeeking in that place. They digged down into it, and there found the body of the unhappy Aubri. Some time after the dog ſees, by chance, the aſſaſſin, whom all the hiſtorians call the Chevalier Macaire; he jumps at his throat, and with great difficulty is made to let go his hold. Every time of meeting him he attacks and purſues him with the ſame fury. The inveterate hatred of the dog, againſt this man only, begins to appear extraordinary. Several call to mind the affection he had ſhown for his maſter, and at the ſame time the many occaſions on which the Chevalier Macaire had given proofs of his hatred and envy againſt Aubri de Montdidier. Some other circumſtances corroborate theſe ſuſpicions. The King, informed of all that was ſaid, had the dog brought to him, who ſeemed quite eaſy and peaceable, until, ſeeing Macaire, in the midſt of twenty other courtiers, he turned, barked at, and ſtrove to dart upon him. In theſe times, a combat was ordered between the accuſer and accuſed, when the proofs of the crime were not ſufficiently convincing. Thoſe ſorts of combats were called "judgments of God," becauſe it was firmly believed that Heaven would ſooner work a miracle than let innocence be oppreſſed. The King, from all the appearances of Macaire's guilt, judged that he was engaged, or under an obligation to fight; that is, he ordered a duel between the Chevalier and the dog. The field was marked out in the Iſle of Notre Dame, which was then an empty and uninhabited piece of ground. Macaire was armed with a large ſtick; the dog had a hogſhead, with the ſtaves at one end knocked out, for his retreat, and to gain ſome reſpite during the intermiſſions of fighting. Being let looſe, he runs and turns immediately about his adverſary, avoids his blows, threatens him ſometimes on one ſide and ſometimes on another, tires him, and at laſt, darting, ſeizes him by the throat, throws him down, and obliges him to confeſs his crime in the preſence of the King and the whole Court. The memory of this dog was deſerving of being preſerved to poſterity by a monument, which ſtill ſubſiſts over the chimney piece of the great ſaloon of the caſtle of Montargis.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 23.

A LETTER from South Carolina ſays that no part of the colony is in a more flouriſhing condition than that part moſtly poſſeſſed by the Dutch and Germans, about 400 miles up the country; that at firſt they were put to great hardſhips for want of water carriage to convey their goods to market, and bring their returns, but this they have now ſupplied by above four thouſand ſmall waggons; and as the roads are good, they bring to market their rice, hemp, indigo, and other produce of the country, at a very ſmall expenſe, beſides live ſtock, and proviſion of all kinds.

Dennis Rolle, Eſq; continues ſtill to carry on the improvement of his large tract of land in Weſt Florida with great ſpirit, and has already granted leaſes of ſeveral parts that are improved; he conſtantly continues with the ſettlers, eats very oft as they eat, drinks as they drink, lies down very quietly on a bearſkin and takes his repoſe, which endears him greatly to them.

It has been mentioned in the papers that there is at preſent a want of attornies in Eaſt Florida, ſufficient to tranſact the law buſineſs already on foot in that infant colony, on which a correſpondent deſires that we would ſtrongly recommend it to the Government to grant a bounty for the exportation of attornies to that province, as they could be very well ſpared in the Mother Country; which our correſpondent thinks will be eaſily admitted by a retroſpection to the votes of the Houſe of Commons in the year 1747 (or thereabouts) when, by an authentick liſt delivered in, by order, to that Houſe, it appeared that in London, Weſtminſter, and the Bills of Mortality only, there were full 60,000 practiſing attornies, a number ſcarce to be credited, if it were not publiſhed by ſuch unqueſtionable authority; and there is little reaſon to believe, from the ſpirit of the times, that the number is not equal now to what it was then.

Short Character of the late Honourable and celebrated Charles Townſhend. "His great force was in the Senate, where no one ever excelled him in eloquence or ability; to this may be added that there could not be a more affectionate huſband, tender parent, a better maſter, or more enchanting and inſtructive companion."

Sept. 2. On Wedneſday laſt was married at St. George's church, Hanover ſquare, the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, Colonel of his Majeſty's 66th regiment of foot, and Member of Parliament for the county of Aberdeen, to her Grace Jane Dutcheſs Dowager of Athol.

Sept. 17. By a Gentleman from Ireland we learn that the generality of the people there are ſo fired with the love of liberty that unleſs the bill for limiting the duration of their Parliament to ſeven years, which has already been ſo often brought into the Houſe and rejected, ſhall paſs into a law the enſuing ſeſſions, it is the opinion of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the temper and diſpoſition of the people that the whole kingdom will be in a ferment, and mobs be more frequent than ever; but it is hoped the prudence and moderation of their preſent Lord Lieutenant, and the Legiſlature in general, will prevent all this, by gratifying them in what they have in vain ſo long ſolicited for.

It is the opinion of ſome ſhrewd politicians that if a bill ſhould be brought into Parliament the enſuing ſeſſions to grant Repreſentatives therein to the Colonies, the Court will be ſo far from hindering it to paſs that on the contrary it will promote it as much as poſſible, in order to ſtop their mouths, and that they may no longer plead that as an excuſe for their refuſing to be taxed by the Mother Country.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 4. So great is the ſpirit of building in the neighbourhood of this place that a ſingle acre of ground was (as we are informed) ſold, ſome days ago, for 800 l. beſides the uſual feu duty of four or five bolls of barley per acre.

We are alſo informed that there are above twenty lots of ground already purchaſed for building houſes in the new town.

CORK, *July* 25. Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight a ſervant girl, who had been for ſome days ill of the ſmallpox, attended with a fever, to all appearance died, and on Thurſday morning was interred in a burying ground in this city. Some hours after ſhe was buried a noiſe was heard in the grave, which was immediately thereupon opened, and the body taken out. The girl was alive when the coffin was opened, but expired in a few moments after; her body was much bruiſed and ſcratched, from ſtruggling in the grave before ſhe was taken up.

CHARLESTOWN, *October* 2.

A letter from Fair Foreſt, on the northweſt confines of this province, dated the 20th paſt, ſays that ſeven men of that neighbourhood, in North Carolina government, went to hunt amongſt the mountains, and on the 5th of the ſaid month, being upwards of 60 miles beyond the boundary line, about two hours after it was dark, as they were going to ſleep, they were fired upon, as they ſuppoſe, by Indians; five of them got home again, one was killed on the ſpot, and they were obliged to leave another on the path mortally wounded.

Wedneſday laſt Michael Muckenfuſs, deſpatched by the Poſtmaſter General with the mail for St. Auguſtine, returned here, and gives the following account, to which he has made oath: September the 20th, three days after leaving Savannah, he reached the ſtore on Santilly river kept by James Lemmon, who told him that the day before, while George Mills, Benjamin Baker, Jeremiah Wylly, and one Cummins, were driving ſome cattle acroſs a run of water near ſaid Wylly's houſe, the three laſt mentioned were fired upon and killed on the ſpot. Mills made his eſcape and rode towards Wylly's, where he ſaw five Indians killing two women, three children, and old Mr. Mills, his own father, on which he rode off. He knew the Indians to be Creeks, belonging to the village of Alatcheway, who, to the number of fifteen, had been hunting in that neighbourhood. The houſe where the murder was committed is in Eaſt Florida, on St. Mary's river, 15 miles above the ferry, which he reached on the 22d in the evening; but finding no boat, and no anſwer from the ferry houſe on the other ſide, he ſuppoſed the people were fled, and not being able to croſs the river, he was obliged to return.

October 19. The want of County Courts (an old grievance, and often complained of) has at length produced ſuch numerous and enormous evils in the back ſettlements of this province as to require a moſt vigorous exertion of the authority of Government; and, it is not doubted, will engage the particular attention of the Legiſlature, at the next meeting of the General Aſſembly.

We almoſt daily receive accounts of parties of the aſſociated banditti, from the frontiers of the northern provinces, committing all manner of robberies and violences upon the perſons and property of the peaceable inhabitants on the borders of this; ſo that, in a kind of deſperation, they too have formed aſſociations, to expel the villains from wherever they can get at them, and to do themſelves juſtice in a ſummary way, in which they have fallen into various exceſſes. On the other hand, the banditti are ſo powerful as to cauſe magiſtrates, who have been active in bringing ſome of their gang to juſtice, to be ſeized, carried before them, and tried by a juriſdiction of their own forming; an inſtance of which is recent in the ſeizing of James Mayſon, Eſq; a magiſtrate at Ninety Six, who was taken out of his houſe in the night of the 8th inſtant, his hands tied behind him, his legs under the horſe's belly, and ſo dragged and inſulted all the way, to about 80 miles diſtance. Since which his Excellency the Governour has ordered a new regiment of militia to be formed in the parts moſt infeſted, of which the following officers are appointed, viz. John Lewis Gervais, Eſq; Colonel, Thomas Bell, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, and James Mayſon, Eſq; Major; and the diſtrict from which this regiment is to be formed extends from the mouth of Horſe creek on Savannah river up to the head of the ſaid creek, to the branch called Cinquefield's creek, and a line running from thence to the place called Cloud's Spring and Creek, and down the ſtream of Little Saludy, until it falls into Great Saludy, and up that river until it interſects the Cherokee line, and from the mouth of Horſe creek up Savannah river until that reaches the Cherokee line. This diſtrict, which before the Cherokee war, we are told, did not contain above 60 men bearing arms,

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 3.

Monday laſt being St. Andrew's day, appointed by the Corporation of this city for the election of a Mayor, JAMES COCKE, Eſq; was choſen into that office for the enſuing year. And there being five vacancies in the Common Council, the following Gentlemen were elected to fill them, viz. Dr. GEORGE GILMER, Mr. JOHN TAZEWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG, Mr. BENJAMIN POWELL, and Mr. JAMES GEDDY.

Entered in the diſtrict of Accomack.

Nov. 4. Little Betſey, Zephaniah Brown, from Rhode Iſland, with 4 hhds. of rum, 15 barrels of cider, 5 barrels of pickled fiſh, a parcel of looſe earthen ware, 1 rolling chairs, 200 buſhels of ſalt, 500 wt. of cheeſe, 1 caſk of tin ware, 200 wt. of loaf ſugar, 120 ropes of onions, 1 caſk of Britiſh plantation ſugar, 7 barrels and 1 tierce of moloſſes, 2 barrels of brown ſugar, 200 dollars, and 1 paſſenger.

5. Mary Anne, William Wallop, from Philadelphia, with 2 hhds. of rum, 200 wt. of loaf ſugar, 100 wt. of ſhot, 1 quarter caſk of gunpowder, and 1 paſſenger.

Cleared.

Nov. 2. Nancy, Edmund Joyne, for New Providence, with 314 buſhels and a half of corn, 6 caſks of peaſe, and a parcel of live ſtock.

6. Alicy, Robert Campbell, for New York, with 5 buſhels of flax ſeed, 650 buſhels of wheat, 2430 barrel ſtaves, 40 buſhels of potatoes, and 90 buſhels of peaſe.

16. Old Plantation, Laban Pettit, for Philadelphia, with 150 buſhels of wheat, 150 buſhels of flax ſeed, and 800 buſhels of oats.

17. John and Betſey, William B. Bunting, for Philadelphia, with 1000 buſhels of wheat, 18 caſks of flax ſeed, and 300 wt. of feathers.

24. Little Hannah, Johannes Watſon, for Philadelphia, with 495 buſhels of corn, 225 buſhels of wheat, 250 buſhels of oats, 12 caſks of flax ſeed, 30 buſhels of potatoes, and 8 bags of feathers.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Dec. 1. Prince George, John Fawn, from Antigua, with 8 hhds. of rum, and 1776 buſhels of ſalt.

Cleared.

Nov. 28. Bowman, Allan Stevenſon, for Glaſgow, with 473 hhds. of tobacco, 5 bales of hemp, 1 caſk of indigo, 150 pigs of lead, 9 tuns of bar iron, 72 planks, 500 hoops, and 15,000 ſtaves.

28. John and Mary, James M'Kinnie, for Genoa, with 6486 buſhels of wheat, and 2400 ſtaves.

Dec. 2. Porter, George Smith, for Salem, with 1120 buſhels of wheat, 1636 buſhels of coals, and 16 barrels of flower.

*** No mail from the Northward this week.

Advertiſements.

Run away from Weſtover, *on* Friday *night laſt, three young Negro men, ditchers by trade.*

HARRY, a likely ſtout fellow, above the middle ſize, has a ſurly look, and generally wears his beard long. NICK, a dark Mulatto, of the middle ſize, well made, and very ſenſible; he has a remarkable white lock of hair in the fore part of his head. GEORGE, a tall ſlim black fellow. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward for each to whoever delivers them to Mr. ROBERT GOODE at the *Rocky Ridge*, or to me at *Weſtover*, beſides what the law allows.

Nov. 29, 1767. Tf W. BYRD.

Newcaſtle, Nov. 30, 1767.

GOOD journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with great encouragement from the ſubſcriber.

2‖ WILLIAM GRANTLAND.

WANTED,

A MAN that can come well recommended, who can manage 10 or 12 hands in a bakehouſe. Such a one will meet with very good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Norfolk*, any time after the 10th day of *January* 1768. JOHN SMITH.

I SHALL be greatly obliged to all my creditors to meet me in *Williamſburg* the *Sunday* after the *December* court of *Oyer*, to conclude on a method of diſpoſing of my eſtate the moſt ſpeedy and advantageous to them and myſelf; which requeſt I am particularly led to by having unfortunately made a mortgage for a very inconſiderable ſum of money in proportion to the value of the eſtate, and that in a manner very different from my intention, which makes it the more abſolutely neceſſary for this meeting. I therefore hope and expect that every one to whom I am indebted will attend, or ſend a perſon to act for him, as it will be a matter of favour to me, and intereſt to themſelves, the eſtate being much more than will pay all demands, if properly diſpoſed of. WILLIAM KENNON.

N. B. If there ſhould be any creditor unable to attend, or ſend a perſon to act for him, he will oblige me by lodging his account with Mr. *Jerman Baker* before the day of meeting, being determined to make a final ſettlement on the moſt agreeable footing to all concerned, for which purpoſe an exact ſtate of my affairs is neceſſary. W. K.

I HEREBY inform the publick that having had an advantageous offer made me for the ſlaves belonging to *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; which I advertiſed to be ſold at *Rocky Ridge* on *Tueſday* the 8th inſtant, I have diſpoſed of the ſame.

1 GEORGE BOOTH, Jun.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Saturday *the* 12*th of this inſtant, purſuant to the will of* Henry Seward, *deceaſed,*

FOUR hundred and twenty five acres of LAND, in the fork of *Bankford's* creek, near *Hog Iſland*, in *Surry* county. There is on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, and barn, apple and peach orchards, extraordinary good ſalt and freſh marſhes, lies convenient to church, mills, fiſh, and oyſters, and is well timbered with oak and pine. The ſale to be on the premiſes, which may be entered upon immediately.

1 WILLIAM SEWARD, Executor.

N. B. The above land has been advertiſed three different times, and no perſon has made an offer for it; the reaſon I conclude muſt be from a report that the ſaid land is entailed on the ſubſcriber, but am ſatisfied that I can convince any perſon that is inclinable to purchaſe that the land is clear of all encumbrance.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 2, 1767.

IMPORTED in the *Leeds*, Capt. *Anderſon*, and ſuppoſed to be landed by miſtake, a TRUNK marked P WC in a piece, No. 4, containing HABERDASHERY. It will be eſteemed a favour if thoſe who have received the ſame will immediately inform, and if an opportunity ſhould offer contrive it to Their humble ſervant,

Tf JOHN PRENTIS.

Sold at JOHN GREENHOW's *ſtore, near the Church, in* WILLIAMSBURG, *for ready money only,*

WINE by the pipe, caſk, gallon, or quart, capers, anchovies, olives, ſhell almonds, currants, preſerved ginger and mixed ſweetmeats, ſpices of all ſorts, paints, train oil, ſplit peaſe, pearl barley, china tea and coffee cups, hyſon, congo, and bohea teas, hunting horns, plain and tipt with ſilver, chapes and tongs, gaffs, beaver traps, ſilver thimbles, broadcloths, duffils, blankets, kerſeys, and Negro cotton, linens of all ſorts, cambricks, lawns, gauze, dimity, calicoes, humhums, muſlin, ſtuffs, diaper and tablecloths, mens and childrens worſted ſtockings, bugles, toys, cap wire, ſaddlers and blackſmiths tools, files of all ſorts and ſizes, and tools and materials for almoſt all trades, locks, hinges, and materials for building, iron pots, dogs, grates, wheel boxes, ſkillets, ſalamanders, coffee mills, and ſpice mortars, logwood, redwood, copperas, alum, cotton and wool cards, ſurveyors inſtruments, Love's ſurveying, a variety of childrens books, and ſtationary, ſago, ſalop, and a variety of choice freſh drugs and medicines at an extraordinary low price, wholeſale and retail, concave and convex ſpectacles, preſervers, and hand glaſſes, lucern, ſainfoin, red clover, hop clover, rape, canary, and French furze ſeeds, early garden peaſe, ſeine twine and cork, ſalt ſack bags, ſpades, ſtrong kitchen fire tongs, rotten ſtone, chalk, emory, all ſorts of bruſhes and ſcrubs, billiard balls, glaziers diamonds and window glaſs, caſe bottles, ſoap, iron backbands and traces, whale bone and other ſtay materials, Dutch ovens, wire, pound pins, ſquare pointed and Whitechapel needles, flax hickles, carrying knives, white and brown ſugar candy, barley ſugar, tin ſheets, curled hair, crucibles, London, German, and bliſter ſteel, ſteel plate, whipſaws, Roman fiddle ſtrings and long fiddle ſticks, and almoſt every other uſeful article that can be thought of.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Dinwiddie* county, containing 827 acres, lying on the main road, and within a mile of the court-houſe. For terms apply to Mr. *David Jameſon*, merchant in *York*.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND in *Middleſex* county, the one containing 486 acres, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, with convenient out-houſes, apple and peach orchards, and within a mile of *Pianketank* river. The other tract contains 100 acres, is within half a mile of the former, and joins upon the ſaid river. Twelve months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and two years for the other half, giving bond and ſufficient ſecurity to

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

KING & QUEEN, *Nov.* 1, 1767.

To be RENTED *for one or more years, and entered upon at* Chriſtmas *next,*

A PLANTATION upon *Appamattox* river, about two miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a commodious dwelling-houſe, fit for the reception of a genteel family, and all out-houſes in good repair. For terms inquire of Mr. *John Baird*, merchant in *Blandford*, or of me in *Suſſex* county. 2 AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a yelloviſh bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 11 or 12 years old, with a black mane and tail, has black legs, his left hind foot white, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, ſome white in his face, a ſmall white ſpot under his right ear, is very miſchievous, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l. 10 s.

‖ HENRY SADLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 26, 1767.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many adventurers concerned in her LOTTERY drawn on *Monday* laſt, propoſes another on the following ſcheme:

1	prize to conſiſt of a very likely young Negro wench, named *Doll*, 16 years old, who has been brought up to all kinds of houſe buſineſs, is a ſempſtreſs, and can be recommended for her honeſty; with her male child, named *Jonathan*, now 11 months old,		£. 84
1	To conſiſt of ſortable goods,		20
2	do.	at £. 10	20
4	do.	5	20
8	do.	3	24
21	do.	2	42
60	do.	1-10	90
97 Prizes.			£. 300
203 Blanks.			
300 tickets, at 20*s.* each,			£. 300
The firſt drawn blank to receive in goods value			£. 2
The laſt drawn blank,		do.	2

The goods above mentioned are ſpecified in the Gazettes of the 12th and 19th inſtants.

When the tickets are diſpoſed of, the drawing will be immediately after; the time and place of which will be publiſhed in this Gazette, under the inſpection of proper perſons.

The money to be paid on the delivery of the tickets (or before the drawing) which are to be had of the ſubſcriber, next door to the Poſt Office. SARAH PITT.

N. B. There are near 100 tickets already engaged.

To be SOLD *at* Port Micou, *in* Eſſex *county, on* Wedneſday *the* 16*th of this inſtant* (Dec.) *to ſatisfy ſeveral executions,*

TWENTY CHOICE SLAVES, among whom are ſeveral valuable watermen. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of APRIL, if required, on giving bond and approved ſecurity.

4[illegible] RICHARD [illegible]

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, at publick auction, the* 8*th of this inſtant* (Dec.) *by the executors of the Rev. Mr.* DAVID MOSSOM, *deceaſed,*

THE Land and Plantation whereon he lately lived, lying in *New Kent* county, on *Pamunkey* river, containing about 240 acres of rich high land, with a large quantity of very improvable and valuable ſunken grounds; alſo ſeveral likely young Negroes, a variety of houſehold furniture, a good collection of books, ſeveral good work horſes, a conſiderable ſtock of cattle, ſheep, and hogs, together with the crop of corn, wheat, fodder, &c. now on the plantation.

Credit will be allowed for the ſlaves and perſonal eſtate until the 25th of *April* next. The time of credit for the land to be agreed on at the day of ſale.

2 GEORGE WEBB, WILLIAM CLAYTON, LEWIS WEBB, } Executors.

ANY perſon inclinable to purchaſe five very good MULES may be ſupplied with them at the court of *Oyer* enſuing by applying to the ſubſcriber.

2‖ FRANCIS WILLIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 26, 1767.

I REQUEST the favour of all perſons indebted to me to make ſpeedy payment, that I may be enabled to ſatisfy my creditors. Thoſe who fail complying, between this and *April* next, need expect no indulgence.

JAMES STEVENSON.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers for Negroes purchaſed out of the ſhips *Apollo* and *Baſſa* in the year 1766 are requeſted to make payment immediately. Thoſe who fail doing it before, or at the enſuing *December Oyer* court, may expect their accounts will be put into a lawyer's hand.

THOMAS TABB.
WILLIAM BOLDEN.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

PRINCE GEORGE, *Nov.* 10, 1767.

SUPPOSED to be run away from the ſubſcriber (having liberty about three weeks ago to go up to *Oſborne's* and *Warwick*, on *James* river, to look for work, and not ſince heard of) an indented ſervant man named ALEXANDER CUTHBERT, by trade a bricklayer, born in *Perth* in *Scotland*, but came laſt from *London* in one Captain *Grigg* to *Potowmack* river. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 22 years of age, wears his own hair of a dark brown colour, is a little pitted with the ſmallpox, and, as he was ſome time in *England*, has not much of the *Scotch* accent. Had with him when he went away a blue coarſe cloth coat, blue and red ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, blue breeches, ſeveral white and check linen ſhirts, and many other articles of apparel. He carried with him his bricklayer's and plaiſtering tools, a ſliding rule, ſome books of architecture and menſuration, &c. From the little time I have had him, he appeared a harmleſs inoffenſive lad, entirely ſober and obliging, and if he is gone off muſt have been adviſed to ſuch a meaſure by ſome more deſigning than himſelf. It is probable he may make to the northward and ſo to *Philadelphia*, having been heard to ſpeak of ſome acquaintances gone that way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant (if run away) and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS if taken within the colony, and TEN POUNDS if taken at any conſiderable diſtance out of it, paid by

4 WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are deſired to be cautious of not carrying ſuch a perſon out of the country.

WARWICK, *Nov.* 17, 1767.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Wedneſday* the 28th of laſt month, a Negro fellow named PYSANT, alias VINCENT. He is a *Spaniard*, though ſpeaks pretty good *Engliſh*, about 25 years old, tall and ſlim, of a yellow complexion, wears his hair tied, and is a little knock kneed. He was bred a ſailor, and is well clothed. Whoever takes up and conveys to me, or to Mr. *Archibald White* in *Norfolk*, the ſaid ſlave, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, if taken in this colony; and if in any other, Ten Pounds. ROBERT DONALD.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on *Monday* the 16th of this inſtant, a bright bay horſe, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, paces ſlow, with a hanging mane and long ſwitch tail, trots very faſt, has a ſaddle ſpot on each ſide of his back, and a little white upon one of his hind feet, but no brand perceivable. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me, in *Williamſburg*, or gives ſuch intelligence ſo as I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM COSBY.

N. B. Horſes ſtolen here are often carried to ſell at a great diſtance, and frequently turned looſe and taken up as ſtrays by the thief himſelf, in order to be ſcreened from the penalty of the law; therefore, on conviction of the thief, Five Pounds reward will be given.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 27th of *October* laſt, from Mr. *G. Nicholas's*, near *Peterſburg*, a likely white trotting mare, near 14 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock WH. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. *Nicholas*, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward for their trouble. WILLIAM HARRISON.

STolen from the ſubſcriber, the 5th of *May* laſt, at *Hicks's* ford, in *Brunſwick* county, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a blaze down her face, paces naturally, gallops pleaſant, drags her hind feet, and one of her hind legs about the knee joint is bigger than the other, and branded on the near buttock ⊣. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me ſhall receive 40 s. reward.

JOHN CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a white horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, appears to be old, with a hanging mane and long bob tail, is very much ſkabitten, paces ſlow, trots and gallops [illegible]

THE death of Captain MORDECAI THROCKMORTON having prevented the ſale of the Negroes adverti ſed to be ſold at *Hanover* court houſe in *November*, we purpoſe now to ſell 30 likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, at the aforeſaid place, on the 7th of JANUARY next. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April*, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity to

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.
7 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

TAKEN up, a red ſteer, with a motley face, has ſome white under his belly, a bob tail, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the left ear, with a piece taken out on the under ſide, and a crop and ſwallow fork in the right; poſted, and appriſed to 45s.

BENJAMIN LAPRADE.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, the* 12th *of* December, *and entered on the* 6th *of* July *next*,

A LOT back of the RALEIGH tavern, with a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and other improvements. One third of the money to be paid down, and credit until *October* or the remainder, the purchaſer giving bond with good ſecurity

o LEWIS BURWELL.

To be RENTED *by the year, or for a term of years*,

A VERY good DWELLING-HOUSE, with two rooms and a paſſage below, and two rooms above, with brick chimnies, underpinned with brick, and a ſtone cellar, and convenient out-houſes in good order, ſituated on *Pamunkey* river, at *Littlepage*'s warehouſes, and would ſuit a merchant or tavern keeper. Any perſon inclinable to rent may know the terms by applying to

STEPHEN F. HOOMES.

To be SOLD *(by decree of* York *county court) in the town of* Hampton, *at Mr.* Thomas Younghuſband's, *on* Thurſday *the* 24th *of* December *next, at publick auction*,

TWO hundred and fifty ACRES of very good LAND, on *Back* river, in *Elizabeth City* county, well timbered with oak, pine, and gum, and within two miles of a good landing. A ſufficient title will be made by the ſubſcriber, agreeable to the ſaid decree, and the time of payment agreed on at the day of ſale.

FRANCIS JONES.

To be SOLD *by publick ſale, on ſix months credit, in the town of* WARWICK, *on* Monday *the* 21ſt *of* December,

ABOUT 700l. ſterling worth of Goods, lately imported from LONDON for the *Virginia Indian* factory, conſiſting of blankets, ſhrouds, purple and ſcarlet plains, dowlas, garlix, *Iriſh* linens, checks, ſtriped linens and cottons, flowered and ſpotted flannels, guns, braſs and tin kettles, gunpowder, flints, lues, *Indian* axes, and many other things too tedious to mention.

By order of the Truſtees.

5 DAVID ROSS, Factor.

TAKEN up, a red heifer, about 3 or 4 years old, with ſome white upon her rump, half her tail white, and ſome white upon all her legs and breaſt, and marked with a nick on the under ſide of each ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 35s.

4t JOHN LA BARRIEAR.

To be SOLD, *by virtue and purſuant to a deed of truſt made by Major* HARRY GAINES *to the adminiſtrators of* JOHN ROBINSON, *Eſq; deceaſed, at* KING WILLIAM *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the* 17th *of* December *next, being court day*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, whereon the ſaid Major *Harry Gaines* lately lived, containing 1400 acres of fee ſimple, and 300 acres of leaſed land adjoining. The land is in general very good, and has very fine wild oat marſhes on the river, where a great quantity of hay may be made yearly. There is upon the land a good dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, in very good order, an extraordinary fine apple orchard, conſiſting of *Hughes*'s crabs, pearmains, latter ruſſetings (from which has been made 4 or 5000 gallons of cider a year) and all other kinds of fruit, a very good peach orchard, a well accuſtomed griſt mill, which ſtands convenient to the river, ſo that veſſels can come to the landing and deliver grain, or receive meal, with convenience. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed.

5

To be SOLD *at publick auction, at* GREEN SPRING, *the ſeat of the late* PHILIP LUDWELL, *Eſq; deceaſed, on* Thurſday *the* 10th *of* December *next*,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of beds, and furniture thereto belonging, mohogany and black walnut furniture for halls and bedchambers, moſtly new, and finiſhed in the moſt elegant manner; alſo a parcel of china, and other uſeful furniture. And at the ſame time and place will be ſold the library of the ſaid *Philip Ludwell*, conſiſting of a large collection of the moſt valuable books now extant, neatly bound, gilt, and lettered. Some fine colts will be expoſed for ſale at the ſame time. Credit will be allowed until JUNE next for all ſums above 5l. giving bond and ſecurity to

4 The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 17th *of* December, *at* Nevill's *ordinary, in* Fauquier *county*,

FIFTY choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, belonging to the eſtate of *Charles Carter*, Eſq; deceaſed, among whom are many valuable tradeſmen. Credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money until the *June Oyer* and *Terminer* court, and for the other half until the *December* court following, giving bond and ſecurity to The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to an order of the Veſtry of* Antrim *pariſh, in the county of* Halifax, *to the higheſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 15th *of* December *next, on the premiſes*,

THE GLEBE LANDS belonging to the ſaid pariſh, containing 800 acres of valuable LAND, great part of which is low grounds. It lies about ſix miles from the old court-houſe, and is very convenient to ſeveral mills. There is on the ſaid land a large dwelling-houſe, and every convenient out-houſe in good repair, alſo large orchards of apples and peaches of the beſt fruit; likewiſe a very large meadow well ſet with timothy graſs, and a large quantity of meadow ground contiguous thereto not improved. The time of payment will be agreed upon at the day of ſale, which will be fixed at a diſtant period. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid land may view the ſame by applying to the Rev. Mr. *Alexander Gordon* on the premiſes, and may treat with the ſubſcribers in a private manner at any time before the ſale.

6 ROBERT WOODING, GEORGE BOYD, } Church-Wardens.

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence by Mr.* George Miller, *at Mr.* Andrew Sprowle's *ſtore-houſes here*,

A QUANTITY of genuine MADEIRA WINE, of the beſt *New York* quality, either for caſh, *Virginia* currency, or bills of exchange,

At £.32 ſterling per pipe.
16-15 do. per hhd.
8-12-6 do. per quarter caſk.
Or,
At £.36 ſterling per pipe.
18-15 do. per hhd.
9-12-6 do. per quarter caſk.

If it ſhall be ſold on credit, the purchaſer to give bond.

GOSPORT, *Sept.* 7, 1767. ROBERT MILLER.

Scheme of a Lottery,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L.840	L.70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L.1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L.4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L.4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

On Tueſday *the* 8th *of* December *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Cheſterfield *county*,

FORTY choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to *Robert Briſtow*, Eſq; of *London*. Twelve months credit, or longer if required, will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcriber, who is legally authorized to ſell the ſame.

9 GEORGE BOOTH, Jun.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L.8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L.65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L.14,176	L.428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L.21,676	L.428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L.780	L.65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L.9820	L.685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L.35,120	L.685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L.56,796	L.1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,		L.50,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE's in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

...may be furniſhed with this PAPER at 10s. 6d. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3s. the